

WEATHER—FRIDAY: Cloudy—Temp. 56. Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday: 53-45 (12-7). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 54-49. Tomorrow: Some light rain. Temp. 53-48 (16-10). CHANNEL: Temp. 55-56 (16-10). ROME: Sunny. Temp. 51-45 (16-8). TURKEY: Sunny. Temp. 70-65 (21-23). YESTERDAY: 63-60 (16-18). ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

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men pour water at the San Juan church set afire by a crashing private plane.

Pilot Radios Threat, Dives Into Church

IN JUAN, Texas, Oct. 23.—A pilot deliberately led his small plane into the Shrine of San Juan Catholic Church at high noon today, killing 130 children, women and priests fleeing from the smoldering, burning ruins.

He said 60 priests holding concelebrated mass and 700 others and nuns eating lunch in an adjoining cafeteria fled white stone structure after it was hit.

"We were in the house of God. He protected us," said Rev. John Ward.

The pilot of the single-engine Cherokee called a nearby port control tower, and

demanded that all Catholic and Methodist churches in south Texas be evacuated. Twenty-seven minutes later, he crashed the aircraft into the huge shrine and was killed.

The pilot was identified as Frank Alexander of San Juan, a former mathematics teacher here.

"We queried the pilot as to why the churches should be evacuated," said Charles Waldroup, chief of the McAllen International Airport control tower. "He said, 'Due to a serious pilot."

The plane first hit the top of the sanctuary roof, which rises 100 feet high. The 60

priests were worshipping there. The aircraft then bounced and struck the ceiling of an adjoining cafeteria where 70 children from a nearby Catholic school were having lunch.

The pilot's body, still strapped into his leather aircraft seat, was found more than two hours after the crash in a charred second-floor restroom above the cafeteria. Authorities said the body had crashed through the roof.

A spokesman for the Upper Valley Aviation Co. of McAllen said Mr. Alexander rented the single-engine plane this morning.

U.S. Discloses Its Forces Violated A Ban on a Defoliant in Vietnam

By Ralph Blumenthal

U.S. forces have violated a formal ban on the use of a chemical defoliant as a factor in command today.

Though the herbicide, 2,4,5-T, has been banned as a weed killer in Vietnam since last April, the command said, an investigation by the inspector-general found that troops used the chemical to strip away enemy cover, destroy crops "on several occasions" in May, July, and August.

The command, which appended its statement to the daily war communiqué, identified the units involved only as "elements of the American Division." It was a com-

pany of the American Division that swept into My Lai in March 1968.

The statement said the troops had used "orange" defoliant—the color code of the 2,4,5-T cans—"on several occasions" last May, July and August "in violation of existing instructions."

Sprayed by Copier

It said about a hundred 55-gallon drums had been sprayed from a helicopter in remote areas of Quang Tin and Quang Ngai Provinces except for one firebase in the coastal area of Quang Tin Province whose perimeter was defoliated by a hand pump.

The chemical 2,4,5-T was found in a study to have caused an abnormally high incidence of fetal abnormalities in mice and rats. As a result, on April 15, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare banned interstate sales of the herbicide as a domestic weed killer, and abroad the Defense Department announced it was suspending all use of it in South Vietnam.

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Last October, the use of the chemical already had been limited to unpopulated regions of South Vietnam because of the disquieting studies brought to the attention of President Nixon's former science adviser, Dr. Lee A. DuBridge.

The command statement today left some important questions unanswered: Did the men who did the spraying know they were acting in violation of a Defense Department order? At how high a level were the violations known or ordered?

A command spokesman said both questions were still under investigation.

Asked what had initiated the investigation, the spokesman said that a new organization in Saigon had notified its Washington office it had information about the unauthorized sprayings and that that office had inquired at the Pentagon.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

2 Tankers Collide in Channel, One Afire, 13 Men Missing

ISLE-OF-WIGHT, Oct. 23 (AP)—Two oil tankers collided in the English Channel late tonight and one burst into flames, the British Coast Guard said.

Thirteen of the 42 crew members aboard the burning tanker were reported missing. Another 29 have been rescued.

The burning ship was identified as the 42,777-ton Pacific Glory, registered in Liberia. The other ship was identified as the Allegro, a 46,402-ton tanker also registered in Liberia.

Shipping authorities did not know if the stricken ship was loaded with oil.

Great clouds of smoke drifted over the Isle of Wight, off England's southern coast, as flames from the Pacific Glory's destination was not immediately known.

Since Mr. Nixon's Oct. 7

ask to end the war there

was no meeting between the

legation chiefs outside the

stricken ship. Four other vessels in

the area sped to help, and two navy tugs put out from Portsmouth.

Crew members of the burning Pacific Glory were reported being plucked out of the water by small craft at the scene.

One survivor from the Pacific Glory, owned by Oceanic Tugs Inc., had both his legs broken. Another was badly burned.

"It's a slow job hunting for the missing men," said the Coast Guard. "It is dark—there is no moon."

Disaster struck when the Allegro, owned by Petroleum Marine Carriers Corp., collided with Pacific Glory four miles off this island.

The Allegro—which was not badly damaged in the collision—was heading for an Esso refinery in England. The Pacific Glory's destination was not immediately known.

Great clouds of smoke drifted

over the Isle of Wight, off Eng-

land's southern coast, as flames

from the Pacific Glory rippled from end to end of the

stricken ship. Four other vessels in

U.S. Consul Will Visit 2 Generals Flight in Russia Called Accident

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.—The American Embassy here today asked the Soviet Union to release a U.S. Army plane and its four occupants—two of them major generals—that had made an unauthorized landing in Soviet Armenia.

At the same time, the embassy again sought permission for a consular official to visit the four men. Thus far, the Soviet Foreign Ministry has not responded to either request.

"Since it clearly was an accidental intrusion (of Soviet air space), we hope there will be no difficulty over the matter," an embassy spokesman said.

In Washington, Reuters reported that the State Department said Russian authorities have promised consular access to the officers and that it was assumed the men would be promptly returned.

Department spokesman John King also strongly reiterated at the department's regular news briefing that the plane's intrusion of Soviet air space was accidental.

(His statement was seen here as an attempt by Washington to firmly dispel foreign speculation that the plane was lured across the border, and that the three officers might be used as bargaining pawns to persuade Ankara to release two Lithuanians who hijacked a Soviet plane to Turkey last week.)

The Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday that the plane, a military version of a prop-driven, twin-engine Beechcraft executive transport known as Queen Air, landed the day before at the Armenian border city of Leninakan.

Aboard were Maj. Gen. Edward Scherzer, head of the U.S. military mission in Turkey; Maj. Gen. Claudia McQuarrie, military aide at the U.S. Embassy in Ankara; Maj. James Russell, the pilot, and a Turkish Air Force officer, Col. Cevat Deniz.

The plane had been reported missing on a flight from Erzurum, in eastern Turkey, to Kars, 100 miles to the northeast. Kars is about 80 miles from Leninakan.

Possible Complication

A possible complication in securing the release of the men and plane is that it landed in a "closed" border area. However, both the men and the plane could probably be moved to an "open" area.

U.S. officials here said today they still did not know why the plane landed in the Soviet Union. It could have been due to bad weather reported in the area at the time.

Tass said the plane was in "good condition" and "all those persons aboard are in good health."

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Nixon Challenges Russia To Peaceful Competition

Addresses UN Assembly On Its 25th Anniversary

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 23 (WP)—President Nixon challenged Soviet leaders this afternoon to join in following "a new road" of peaceful competition so as to disseminate human progress instead of accumulating arms.

Mr. Nixon proposed no new solutions in his address to the 25th anniversary session of the General Assembly. He called for recognition that the United States and the Soviet Union "have very profound and fundamental differences" that could not be eliminated by a mere summit meeting or a change in atmospherics.

But he did not magnify the differences over Soviet-Egyptian truce violations in the Middle East and did not mention the supposed recent Soviet attempt to build a nuclear submarine base in Cuba. Both these issues presumably were treated in his private talk at the White House yesterday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who was in the audience today.

Instead, Mr. Nixon treated Middle East responsibilities indirectly, noting that in light of their vital interests in the area it is imperative for the two major powers to "conduct themselves so as to strengthen the forces of peace rather than to strengthen the forces of war."

For New Talks

Without specifying missile violations of the military standstill along the Suez Canal, he urged continuation of the present cease-fire and the creation of confidence to permit peace efforts.

In another context, however, Mr. Nixon's remark about temptations to exploit situations for advantage could have been aimed with some subtlety at the Soviet role in the Middle East.

"One of the paramount problems of our time is that we must transcend the age-old patterns of power politics in which nations sought to exploit every volatile situation for their own advantage, or to squeeze the maximum advantage for themselves out of every negotiation," he said.

The chief executive cast his 22-minute speech largely in terms of Soviet-American relations because, he said, "the great central issue of our times" turns on whether there can be peace among the nuclear powers.

Despite their competition, he continued, the two superpowers have common interests in avoiding nuclear war, in reducing the arms burden, in expanding trade and in meeting "the global challenge of economic and social development."

First Priority

He placed first priority on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. "There is no greater contribution that the United States and the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Studies Sharing of A-Technology

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP)—A plan to share secret American nuclear technology with foreign countries has been recommended by the Atomic Energy Commission and the State Department, and is now in the White House awaiting approval.

The plan would make available to Japan, Australia and most of the countries of Western Europe the process by which natural uranium is enriched to the point where it is "fissile"—that is, can sustain a chain reaction and thus fuel electrical power plants.

The chief obstacle to such a far-reaching plan is that the process to which uranium for power reactors can be refined further to make "weapons grade" uranium for atomic bombs.

"Enriched" by U-235

Uranium used in power reactors is "enriched" with up to 6 percent of the more-fissile uranium isotope known as U-235, while the uranium used to make weapons contains as much as 90 percent of the active isotope. Though the two grades of uranium are vastly different, the process to make reactor uranium could be modified to make the richer weapons material.

"We would never agree to any export of uranium technology unless we had absolute safeguards over its use," one White House source said. "The safeguards would override every other consideration in working out the details of an export plan."

The way in which the U.S. uranium enrichment process would be offered to other nations is still under discussion, but it appears that the United States might suggest a sharing of technology and funds in a method that gives it a piece of any plant built abroad and a vote in the construction and use of such a plant.

One of the main reasons behind consideration of such a move is that at least six other countries are on the verge of breakthroughs to produce their own enriched uranium.

Sweden and Norway are believed to be close to making enriched uranium by means of a method called gas centrifuge. Japan has already used this method to make small quantities of enriched uranium. South Africa claims it has a process it will not identify and has said it plans to put \$70 million into a plant to use the process in making enriched uranium.

Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands formed a group last March to enrich uranium by the gas-centrifuge method, and the three countries are even talking of making enough fissile material by 1972 to offer some for sale.

"We have no wish to bring all these countries into the nuclear (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Argentine Strikers Clash With Police

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 23 (AP)—

Police clashed repeatedly with thousands of workers yesterday during a ten-hour general strike called by the General Confederation of Labor to demand a change in the Argentine government's economic policy.

More than 150 people were arrested and many suffered minor injuries as police used tear gas, clubs and gunfire to disperse demonstrators.

Major clashes developed at drawbridges spanning the Riachuelo River. More than 5,000 people from outlying areas attempted to cross the bridges to attend a CGT rally in downtown Buenos Aires. But the drawbridges were up and riot police drove off workers with tear gas and gunfire in the air.

Hippies Aided Police California Man, 24, Held As Lone Murderer of 5

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Oct. 23 (UPI)—Sheriff's deputies today arrested a 24-year-old former mechanic with a grudge against "materialism" on charges of slaying five persons at Dr. Victor M. Ohta's mountain mansion.

Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Assistant Lou Keller said the suspect, John Linley Frazier, was picked up in heavily timbered, mountainous country about a mile from the scene of the Monday night slayings.

Wearing leg irons and blue jail overalls, Mr. Frazier, a small man with a blond beard, pleaded innocent in Santa Cruz Superior Court to five counts of murder.

He was flanked by two sheriff's deputies during the five-minute appearance. Twelve officers were stationed in the packed courtroom, and the entire courthouse was cordoned off by shotgun-bearing officers.

The killer then set the house on fire, blocked the entrance with driveways with stalled cars, and escaped in Mrs. Ohta's station wagon, leaving a chilling note declaring "World War III" on all those who "misuse the environment."

The Rev. William Scully, in his requiem mass sermon, blamed the killing on the sexual "shabbiness" and hostility of contemporary life.

"This is such an affluent, rich, sophisticated country, yet in it we sense such a shabbiness," he said. "Fashions parade, the pleasures of sex fill our ears, TV amuses and entertains, yet all is shabbiness."

"If this age, this 1970, has one catchword,

Hinting at Arms for South Africa

Civil Strife More Dangerous Than War, Heath Warns UN

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—British Prime Minister Edward Heath told the General Assembly today that internal violence and civil war may be more of a danger in the 1970s than war between nations.

Without explicitly saying so, he also hinted that his new Conservative government intends to persevere in its announced intention to resume the sale of all arms to South Africa despite widespread protests.

He gave this hint by strongly emphasizing that "the United Nations

cannot by some stroke of magic change one nation's deeply held views." Instead, he said, nations must seek to understand each other's point of view and "accept the good faith of those who disagree."

Commonwealth and other African and Asian leaders have pleaded with the new government not to undertake the arms sales, designed to improve South Africa's capability to defend the sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope against a supposed Soviet threat.

Opponents have contended that the move would symbolically strengthen South Africa when it is under strong United Nations condemnation for its apartheid policies. The United States has stated its disagreement with new arms sales to South Africa.

Mr. Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, however, have indicated the government will resist what is viewed as an effort to push it.

In his discussion of violence, Mr. Heath condemned "those who reach at the first opportunity for the rifle and the bomb" and urged support for those who work for peace instead of the "simple unconstructive aim" of anarchy. He thanked Prime Minister John Lynch of Ireland for his calming words to the assembly yesterday about violence in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Heath also stressed the importance of agreement on UN peacekeeping plans and reaffirmed Britain's acceptance of the goal of devoting 1 percent of its gross national product to foreign aid by 1975.

Mrs. Gandhi Speaks

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India also condemned the resort to violence but urged that the root causes be removed by initiating peaceful change.

Her largely philosophical speech envisaged a larger freedom for man within the next 25 years based upon a unified view of the world's resources and experience and of man's power of invention.

She did not directly mention Indian relations with Pakistan or the resumption of American arms sales to the latter government, which has caused a furor in India.

She reportedly will boycott President Nixon's dinner for visiting heads of government tomorrow to protest U.S. policy.

• We strongly condemn the evil policy of apartheid, which is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and like Nazism is contrary to the principles of the Charter. We reaffirm our determination to spare no effort, including support to those who struggle against it, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Charter, to secure the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. We also condemn all forms of oppression and tyranny wherever they occur, and racism and the practice of racial discrimination in all its manifestations."

Tories Register Strong Victory In a By-Election

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath's new Conservative administration was given

a shot in the arm today with a strong victory in a special election by a candidate campaigning for British membership in the European Common Market.

Voters in the traditionally Conservative district of St. Marylebone in North London registered a 1.8 percent swing toward the ruling party, compared with the June general election result.

Only 35.3 percent of the 47,713 electorate turned out, compared with 59 percent in June.

Meanwhile, the United Popular

Winning candidate Kenneth Baker, 38, campaigned strenuously for membership in the Common Market. His main opponent, Labourite Keith Morrell, 29, opposed it.

It was the first local election called since Mr. Heath's Conservatives won power from Labor in June.

The vote was to fill a parliamentary vacancy caused by the elevation of veteran legislator Quintin Hogg to the peerage as lord chancellor, head of the English judiciary.

Mr. Baker, a banker and merchant, got 10,884 votes to Mr. Morrell's 4,942. Michael Vann, a Liberal, got 1,038 votes.

The victory gives the Conservatives a majority of 28 seats in the House of Commons. One more special election is pending.

The most famous producer of diamonds in the world, **HARRY** Each stone is cut in **WINSTON** his own workshop, choice 29 avenue Montaigne, Paris, is unlimited. It is **Balzac 69-07** also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan: "from the mine to the jewel".



DIPLOMATIC COURTESY—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu offers the right of way to Israeli Premier Golda Meir during Friday meeting at the United Nations.

Jordan Estimates War Damage To Guide U.S. on Possible Aid

By John L. Hess

AMMAN, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The United States has asked the Jordanian government for an estimate of the financial costs arising from last month's civil war, evidently to determine how much Washington may be called upon to meet. The figure will be high.

The reply to the American request has been drafted and is now before the Jordanian cabinet for approval. It contains the following estimates:

• The war caused a drop of \$140 million in Jordan's gross national product of about \$500 million.

• Indemnities for personal and property damage—if the government decides to pay them—will come to \$70 million, representing the cost of repairing public and private facilities and roughly \$7 million for assistance of the wounded.

• The national budget, apart from military expenditures, will show a deficit of \$25 million for 1970 and again for 1971. In addition, a \$12 million deficit in the de-

velopment program is envisaged for next year.

All this does not take into account cancellation of the Libyan subsidy and the suspension of the Kuwaiti subsidy to Jordan.

The estimate also ignores the damage done to business confidence. The climate of insecurity that prevails in Jordan is hardly conducive to investment.

The Palestinian middle class, which is the mainstay of Jordanian development, has suffered a severe moral blow. A small movement of emigration is under way, and it is visible in the crowded bookings of every overnight flight from the Amman airport. A small merchant said this morning that he had asked his relatives in the Israeli-occupied West Bank area to seek permission for him to return there.

According to the official estimate, Jordan must raise \$130 million to \$135 million in the next 14 months simply to meet its civil budget and restore or indemnify the civil damage of the recent war.

The military cost is a secret but not a problem. The United States is committed to replace all the losses and to continue a program of military aid, whose scope has not been disclosed. An airift of arms has been under way since the end of the war and at least two shipments of arms have been delivered to Aqaba, Jordan's only port.

As for the financial need, the prospect of meeting it within the Arab world as in the past is dim indeed. Only Saudi Arabia is certain to continue past help, but that wealthy country has fallen into budgetary deficit and has been complaining about the burden of its present commitment. It is not regarded as likely to increase its gifts, especially since an even wealthier donor—the United States—has taken Jordan under its wing.

Jordan has always had to live on subsidies. These were paid by the British until the mid-1960s when Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya were prevailed upon to hand over "conscience money."

Chilean Congress to Elect Allende; Troops on the Alert

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 23 (Reuters)—Troops and police were out in force today to ensure a peaceful congressional session tomorrow at which Marxist Salvador Allende is expected to be elected president of Chile.

The country was quiet today under a state of emergency called following the ambush and shooting yesterday of army commander in chief Gen. Rene Schneider, who is in critical condition at the Military Hospital.

Police sources said Gen. Schneider, 57, a friend of Mr. Allende, was attacked by ultrarightists who wanted to disrupt the congressional election to force an army takeover.

The army chief was struck by bullets in his forearm, thorax and neck, doctors said last night after a second operation.

Meanwhile, the United Popular

Front of Communists and other leftists backing the 62-year-old Mr. Allende condemned the shooting, as did all other political parties.

The Leftist Revolutionary Movement (MIR) today said the shooting was part of a rightist revolutionary plot in which 2,000 gunmen were involved.

Mr. Allende won the presidential election on Sept. 4 with only 36.3 percent of the vote. Because he failed to get 50 percent, Congress must tomorrow choose either him or rightist Jorge Alessandri.

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He denied rumors that former detective was the author of the plot.

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End Feared

Quebec Police 'Raider Blind' Hunt for Cross, Kidnappers

MONTREAL, Oct. 23 (Reuters)—Quebec police today acknowledged that they have reached a dead end in their 18-day search for two men who are wanted in connection with the kidnapping and death of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, whose body was found last Saturday.

Police said the two men—Marc Carbonneau, 37, and Paul Rose, 27—may have successfully dodged the dragnet by altering their appearance.

A fresh set of pictures drawn by a police artist have been issued, showing what the men might now look like.

Police said their search has been hampered by an unusual number of hoax telephone calls and false tips, indicative of the near-hysteria which has swept the province since the kidnapping drama began on Oct. 5.

Several people have been detained in the last few days and charged with obstructing the work of the police. Some had pretended to be FLQ spokesman, while others had claimed to have been victims of FLQ assaults.

The case with which the kidnappers have been able to elude the police appeared to confirm hints by the authorities in the past week that the FLQ does not comprise only a few terrorists but that it can rely on a well-organized network of determined sympathizers who are able to provide them with hideouts.

Some Released

Under strong pressure from local separatist circles in Quebec, police have now begun releasing some of the more than 300 people detained under the War Measures Act invoked by authorities a week ago.

But some leading figures, including Robert Lemieux, who represented the kidnappers in negotiations with the government, and leading separatist spokesman Pierre Dallier and Charles Gagnon, remain under lock and key.

Political observers believe the FLQ is keeping silent about Mr. Cross because they plan some dramatic move to steal the thunder from the "polling" in Sunday's Montreal city council elections.

Despite the massive bunt for the kidnappers, attention has switched to the elections following allegations that one of the parties in the running is a cover for the FLQ.

Jean Drapeau, Montreal's mayor for the past eight years, "warned yesterday that 'blood would run the streets' in the recently formed Political Action Front (PRAF) fielding 31 candidates for the 46-member city council—won

Meany Assails
White House's
Policy Errors

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP)—Meany dispelled any notion of a labor flirtation with Nixon administration last night, charging that America has moved backward the past two years in the White House's right-handed and mistaken policies.

Meany, a former AFL-CIO president, urged workers to nominate conservative candidates in run on "phony issues" such as in the streets, big spending, permissiveness.

Meany's strongest attack to date on the administration, which, on occasion, he has eared to have cordial relations, is a Labor Day dinner at the White House for union leaders. Meany had warmly toasted Nixon for his dedication to "the American way of life."

He has repeatedly supported the White House in its foreign policy, particularly in Southeast Asia.

Cue From Agnew

Meany last month, he appeared to a cue from Mr. Agnew himself assailing permissiveness, young girls and "egg heads," professors and "gutless politicians" sympathetic with them.

The tone of his paid political broadcast over the radio last night was quite different.

He accused conservative candidates of trying to sweep such issues as unemployment and inflation under the rug. Instead, he said, they are running on phony issues as if "forward-looking candidates" favored crime, rioting, vandalism and big spending in its own sake.

Meany, a former AFL-CIO president, wants to solve these problems "but they can't be solved by inflammatory rhetoric alone," he said.

Meany labor leaders have become more popular in recent weeks over Mr. Nixon's apparent popularity with old hats such as construction workers and longshoremen and sought to counter this by going out at the GOP on such issues as higher wages and dwindling jobs.

"We can't be misled by phony issues and promises," Mr. Meany said last night.

The AFL-CIO president said Mr. Nixon has failed to make good his promise of a more productive economy, of 5 million new jobs, of ending inflation without forcing American workers to pay for it with their jobs."

"The workers are paying," he said. "The burden of recession and inflation is falling on them, and on

unions."



IN GEAR AGAIN—Andrian Nikolayev and Vitali Sevastianov, the two Soviet cosmonauts who set an orbiting endurance record aboard Soyuz-9 last year, stand behind astronaut space suit props in Houston to be photographed for the folks back home. The two cosmonauts, who are visiting the Manned Spacecraft Center, delivered a paper to the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics on the results of their flight. They also said that the Soviet Union will launch more endurance flights to test man's capabilities before sending up a space station.

GOP Accused Of 'Politics of Fear' Tactics

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP)—The Democratic party's National Chairman, Lawrence F. O'Brien, charged yesterday that the Republican party—under the direction of President Nixon—is waging a calculated "politics of fear" campaign to exploit social fears for partisan advantage.

"With our institutions under question and attack from all sides, our leaders seek merely to convert the ailments of our society—which they should be working to heal—into political gains," Mr. O'Brien declared in an address to the National Press Club.

He compared the Republican campaign for next month's congressional election with the political attacks of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in the 1950s and called it "a national tragedy" and "a vicious game."

In an emotional departure from his prepared text, Mr. O'Brien invoked the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to refute "suggestions" that the Democratic party condones violence and extremism and does not believe in law and order.

Most of his speech, however, was a hard, gloves-off attack on the President, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and "the most lavishly financed Republican off-year campaign in history."

He charged "there is a critical breakdown of popular confidence in the kind of President who would send forth a programmed emissary among us to preach the politics of fear, the joys of positive polarization."

Rail Strike in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI)—

The Long Island Railroad, which

carries 90,000 commuters daily,

closed down early today when

three unions staged a wildcat strike.

U.S. Security Official Sees How Europe Guards Airports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—A visit to several European airports has convinced the new U.S. director of civil aviation security that screening of air travelers abroad is extremely thorough—perhaps a bit too thorough.

Benjamin O. Davis Jr., a retired U.S. Air Force Lieutenant general, accompanied U.S. Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe on a recent European visit.

On his return, Mr. Davis observed that the level of security at Rome, Zurich, Amsterdam, Paris, London and Shannon was so high that it was not likely to meet the approval of most Americans.

"Threshold of Annoyance"

"We seem to have a very low threshold of annoyance," Mr. Davis remarked.

An aide said today Mr. Davis was referring particularly to Paris, where a French guard with a tommygun watched while Mr. Davis was "thoroughly shaken down (searched)" by a French employee of Trans World Airlines.

Some members of the party questioned whether such a severe search was merited in the case of a three-star general—although in civilian clothes—who also happens to be the chief of aviation security in the United States.

"Some of the actions currently being taken at Zurich, Frankfurt, Orly, Amsterdam and Heathrow (London) are not necessary today at Dulles (Washington) or Kennedy (New York), but we must be prepared to take some of these actions if the need arises," he asserted.

Nixon Releases School Funds Congress Passed Over Veto

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP)—The Nixon administration announced yesterday that it was releasing \$498 million in education funds that Congress appropriated over the President's veto two months ago and the White House then held up.

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Elliot L. Richardson said as he said, in response to a question at a press conference, that there was "no connection whatsoever" between the release of the funds and the off-year elections, now 13 days away.

School spending has been an issue between congressional Democrats and the Republican White House for two years now.

Two weeks ago, Democrats led by chairman Carl D. Perkins, D-Ky., of the House Education and Labor Committee, revived the issue, attacked the holdup of this year's disputed funds as illegal and harmful, and urged the White House to find other fields than education in which to fight inflation.

Congress appropriated about \$44

Leary Yet to Get Algeria Asylum, Called 'in Transit'

ALGIERS, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Algerian official sources said U.S. drug advocate Timothy Leary has not received political asylum in Algeria yet despite earlier announcements he had arrived to work with Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver.

The exact status of Leary and even his whereabouts were shrouded in mystery. Cleaver and his officials refused to discuss the situation. They merely said, "Leary is in transit."

Cleaver scheduled a press conference yesterday at which he was to present Leary and Bernardino Dohrn, member of the militant Weathermen group in the United States, but the news conference was postponed. The Black Panther officials also begged on their announcement that Miss Dohrn had arrived. No newswoman has seen Leary to confirm his presence here.

Algerian sources indicated the news conference was put off and Leary's alleged request to remain here was unsettled because government officials were unhappy with widespread attention in foreign news media to the U.S. drug promoter's joining the growing circle of political exiles here.

Capote Freed; Health Cited

SANTA ANA, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP)—Author Truman Capote, 46, stubble-bearded and looking tired, was released from jail a day early yesterday after his doctor said he was worried about Mr. Capote's health.

Mr. Capote, given a three-day sentence for contempt of court, was freed by Superior Court Judge Byron K. McMillian, who said Mr. Capote's personal physician in New York City had called and "expressed apprehension about Mr. Capote's health."

After Tests on Dogs

2 Kinds of Birth-Control Pill Withdrawn by U.S. Drug Firms

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT)—

Two brands of birth-control pills are being discontinued because certain of their chemical constituents appear to have been linked with breast changes in dogs.

The voluntary action by two manufacturers, Eli Lilly and Co. and the Upjohn Co., was made public today by the Food and Drug Administration.

The two companies confirmed that they had mailed letters to the nation's doctors telling them that manufacturer of the two oral contraceptives would be halted.

The Eli Lilly product is called C-Quens. Upjohn carries the trade name Provest.

Together the two brands account for an estimated 15 to 20 percent of the oral contraceptive market, the Associated Press said.

In a public announcement, Dr. Charles C. Edwards, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, commended the firms for their action and said it was "the only prudent course."

He emphasized that there was no cause for alarm among patients and said women taking either of the two products should continue doing so until their doctors tell them to change.

Animal Studies

The FDA has required long-term animal studies of the active chemicals in all birth-control pills as part of a continuing surveillance program. During these studies it was found that beagles developed nodules in their breasts when fed large doses of two chemicals, one of which is an active ingredient in Provest. The other is in C-Quens.

The breast nodules were not cancerous. They appeared to be similar to benign nodules that appear in beagle breasts in the natural course of things. But in the dogs under study they appeared earlier and in significantly greater numbers than in untreated dogs.

The substance used in the Lilly product is called chlormadinone acetate. Provest contains medroxyprogesterone acetate.

Other birth-control drugs do not contain these chemicals. The drug agency's view is that the two contraceptives that contain them offer no advantages over other available drugs and that, therefore, they

UN Body Elects Austrian

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (UPI)—Dr. Kurt Waldheim of Austria was unanimously elected chairman yesterday of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Dr. Waldheim, a former foreign minister, was chairman of the UN Outer Space Committee from 1964 to 1968.

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AROUND THE CORNER FROM AMERICAN EXPRESS

The generation gap

Our first generation grew up hand in hand with motor racing. There was scarcely any race course where a BMW didn't take home the prize. That's why our cars are so sporty. Our present generation of designers get the merits for the functional design of the BMW. They were convinced that the pleasures of styling and interior fittings can be combined with performance.

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AROUND THE CORNER FROM AMERICAN EXPRESS

*For Slandering the State***5 Years in Siberia for Soviet Mathematician**

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Revolv. I. Pimenov, a Leningrad mathematician, was sentenced last night by a Soviet court to five years exile for slandering the Soviet Union.

Reliable sources said the trial of Dr. Pimenov and two other defendants lasted for three days in the Kaluga Regional Court, southwest of Moscow.

U.S. Considers Newsman's Ouster Unjustified

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The State Department said today that it considers the expulsion from the Soviet Union of John Dornberg, Moscow bureau chief of Newsweek magazine, "unjustified."

Yesterday, press officer John King said an official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed the U.S. Embassy in Moscow that Mr. Dornberg was asked to leave the Soviet Union in two to three days. The Soviet official alleged Mr. Dornberg made available the mimeograph facilities of his bureau to reproduce anti-Soviet leaflets.

The embassy expressed doubt that Mr. Dornberg was engaged in such activities, Mr. King said. "We consider him an experienced newsman and his expulsion unjustified. We seek further information before deciding what steps to take."

Authorities were apparently disturbed by Dr. Pimenov's dissemination of verbatim accounts of meetings he had with officials critical of his activities. At one such meeting in April, V.A. Medvedev, the Leningrad party official in charge of ideology, was said to have warned Dr. Pimenov that Soviet authorities would not permit people to write "anything that comes into their heads."

Also sentenced to five years exile was Boris B. Vail, a worker in a puppet theater in Kiev, who in 1957 had been one of a group of students, including Dr. Pimenov, who received lengthy terms for political activity.

A third defendant, Valentina I. Zinov'eva, who was reported to have testified against Dr. Pimenov and Mr. Vail, received a probationary sentence of one year.

For at least part of the trial, the noted nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov was said to have been an observer in the courtroom.

Dr. Sakharov had taken an interest in the case of Dr. Pimenov, whose theoretical works on kinematic spaces had been thought important enough to be translated into English. Dr. Pimenov had worked with the Leningrad Mathematics Institute before his arrest in July.

The details of Dr. Pimenov's exile have not been made known. Certainly those sent into exile must

live in remote parts of western Siberia. The exile punishment is a carryover into Soviet law of the Czarist custom of dealing with political dissidents.

Dr. Pimenov's arrest and conviction followed the seizure by authorities of a large amount of material, including some underground writings, from his apartment in Leningrad last April.

Article 190.1 of the Russian Code promulgated in 1956, as a weapon against dissidents, makes it a crime to spread "deliberately false fabrications and defamations" against the Soviet state and public order, or to take part in "systematic spreading in oral form of deliberately false fabrications and defamations of the Soviet state and social system."

Normal punishment under this article is up to three years' deprivation of freedom in a prison camp or in a jail. But exile, which is regarded as a milder punishment, can be substituted up to five years.

19 Policemen Hurt At Berlin Pop Concert

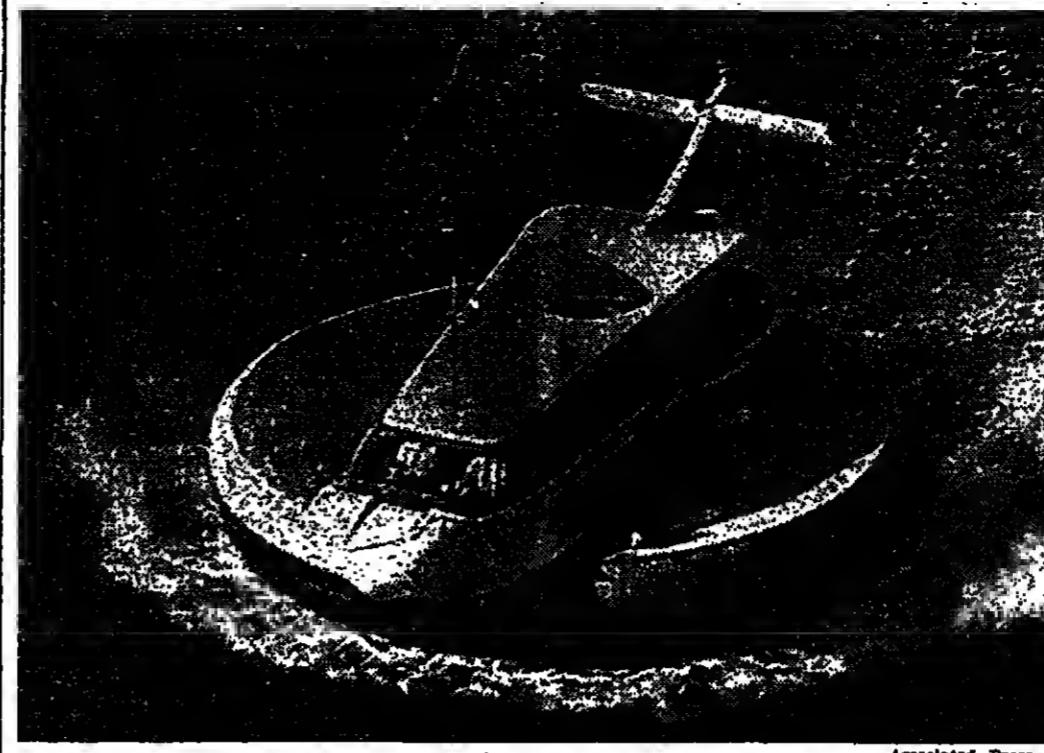
WEST BERLIN, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Nineteen policemen were nursing injuries today after trying to stop some 300 fans from storming Neue Welt Hall here when tickets ran out for a pop concert by a British group, "Spooky Tooth."

The youths, hurling stones, explosives and stink bombs, were fought back last night by police using truncheons and tear gas.

Small groups of youths later went on a window-smashing spree in the vicinity of the concert hall, attacking police cars and hurling stones at shops. Police detained 23 of them. Damage was put at \$50,000.

4 Fishermen Lost

GRIMSBY, England, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Hopes of finding alive the four-man crew of a fishing trawler from this port missing in the North Sea were abandoned today after a life raft from the vessel was found upside down in the search area.



Associated Press
WHIRRING SAUCER—A French firm has just presented its latest model surface skimmer, the N-102-C, which is some 35 feet in diameter, weighs four tons and is capable of carrying 14 passengers at 54 knots over sea, brush or almost any terrain.

Nations Respond to Philippines Relief Plea

MANILA, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Pledges of assistance from world capitals to the Philippines' 66 provinces in the archipelago's worst postwar disaster to hit us were received here today in response to a Philippines appeal for worldwide aid for victims of two devastating typhoons that have reached Manila from isolated areas.

As of 5 p.m. today, Mrs. Loreto Paras Sulit, Philippines Red Cross secretary-general, said, confirmed

A total of 439 persons were missing and 894 injured as a result of the two typhoons, she said.

522,297 Affected

Mrs. Sulit said that 27,500 homes were destroyed or damaged, affecting 522,207 persons. Losses to crops and property were estimated at about \$75 million.

She said that this figure was expected to increase.

She said that the latest response to the Philippines' appeal for assistance came from Japan and Canada. She said that the Japanese Red Cross was airlifting 1,040 blankets and 3,643 items of clothing, while the Canadian Red Cross was contributing 8,000 towels. She said that the American Red Cross Society also pledged cash contributions for purchase of relief goods for the typhoon victims.

Earlier, the Soviet Union said that it was airlifting blankets and textiles by way of Tokyo, while Singapore said that it was donating children's clothing.

He and Mr. Scheel took pains to

Brandt, Scheel Make Display Of Confidence in Continuity

By David Binder

BONN, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt and his coalition partner Foreign Minister Walter Scheel held a joint press conference today to demonstrate confidence that they could surmount opposition pressure and continue governing until their term runs out in 1973.

But at the very moment they were brawling and growling, the Bundestag—the upper house of parliament—rejected the administration's bill to liberalize laws regulating production and distribution of pornographic works here.

The vote of 21-to-30 in the Bundestag, in which West Germany's 11 state governments are represented, demonstrated the severity of the grand coalition's problem in pushing through its ambitious reform legislation. The pornography bill must now go to an interparliamentary mediation committee for redrafting.

View to Continue

At their meeting with the press, both the chancellor and the foreign minister, chairmen respectively of the governing Social and Free Democratic parties, vowed to continue their alliance and their program to the end of the legislative period.

Mr. Brandt said he was prepared to govern with a majority of one if necessary. The Social and Free Democrats presently have a majority of six in the 495-seat lower house, or Bundestag, following the defection of three Free Democrats to the conservatives. "Majority is majority," said the chancellor.

Mr. Scheel rejoined that even though his party's 27 deputies represented only a "small band bearing a heavy burden," he was certain of holding on. He said West Germans should be aware that the administration would be "the division of the nation into two camps."

"We will continue our policy with a sense of responsibility and energy," Mr. Brandt asserted.

The tone of the two coalition leaders was more defensive than aggressive.

But the chancellor said he was sure the majority of West Germans supported his "peace policy" and would show it at the polls if new elections were forced on the government.

He and Mr. Scheel took pains to

Samson Francois

Samson Francois, French Concert Pianist, Is Dead

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP).—Samson Francois, a French pianist who interpreted Chopin, Debussy, Bach and Mozart for international audiences, died last night in a Paris hotel.

Mr. Francois was born in Frankfurt, Germany, and studied in Italy, Yugoslavia, and France. He played in the Lamoureux concert group and, beginning in 1947, traveled widely.

Mr. Francois was a child prodigy who gave his first concert at the age of six. In 1943 he won a top French musical award, the Prix Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud.

Since the late 1940s he had traveled the life of a concert pianist on constant tour, visiting every continent almost every year. He was best known for his interpretations of Chopin.

Mr. Francois composed a piano concerto which was played in 1951 at the Aix-en-Provence festival. He made many recordings, of which critics found the most noteworthy to be his brilliant renderings of Ravel.

Bishop Patrick Cleary

NAVAN, Ireland, Oct. 23 (AP).—Bishop Patrick Cleary, 84, who was expelled from Communism in 1952 after a show trial that ended ten months of house arrest, died here today.

Manson, Cheery, Back at Trial

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP).—Charles Manson—smiling, clean-shaven, with a cheery "good morning" for the judge—returned with his three women co-defendants to the Sharon Tate murder trial yesterday after three weeks of banishment.

The four were removed for interrupting proceedings and chanting. On one occasion, Manson jumped at the judge. They had been listening to proceedings via a loudspeaker in adjoining rooms. The judge told them they could return if any time they agreed to behave. However, there was no public indication he had made such an agreement.

2 Missiles Fired at Once

VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Oct. 23 (UPI).—Two Minuteman-2 missiles were launched in a salvo yesterday for the third time in history at this coastal aerospace base down the Air Force's western test range in the Pacific.

NATO Unit Issues Proposals On Flood-Prevention Program

VENICE, Oct. 23 (UPI).—A NATO-sponsored conference on anti-flood measures today recommended a sweeping program of cooperation among member nations to predict, limit and clean up after floods.

The conference, organized by the Atlantic Alliance's Committee on Challenges to Modern Society, drew experts from 12 NATO nations. NATO officials pictured the meeting as charting new directions for the military defense organization.

Both the general conference and the group recommendations will go to the NATO headquarters in Brussels for analysis. Those ratified by the headquarters will go to the governments of each NATO member.

Venice Discussed

The conference was held in Venice because of this lagoon city's history of flood damage from high Adriatic tides. Although the Venice problem was discussed, no specific recommendations regarding the city's problems were made.

The NATO organization branched off when it instituted its Committee on Challenges to Modern Society. The Venice meeting was the first on a specific problem sponsored by the committee. Another on earthquakes is planned for next spring in the United States.

Nations participating here were Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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With only a six-week supply of coal above ground for electric generating plants, 75 percent of Britain's industry had been faced with a swift shutdown.

Even though the strike vote failed, it is expected that there will be a rash of wildcat walkouts from individual pits over the miners' demand for a weekly wage increase averaging about \$12. The National Coal Board, the administrator of the state-owned industry, has offered about half that much.

It is assumed that the union will now resume negotiations with the Coal Board that it had previously rejected, after it termed a "disgusting" offer. Alternatively it may accept the suggestion of Coal Board Chairman Lord Robt. to use arbitration machinery, leading to a binding award, contained in the union agreement with the board.

The vote badly undercutts the authority and control of the National Union of Miners executive leadership, and may lead to considerable industrial chaos before the dust settles.

On the other hand, it powerfully bolsters the new Conservative government's campaign to prevent further massive wage increases and call a halt to the nation's current runaway wage inflation.

Conceivably, it could mark the turning of the corner in wage increases, now running at more than 12 percent annually, that the government has been hoping to achieve.

Londoners Left Cold

LONDON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—A band of heating plant workers walked off their jobs and left some 20,000 Londoners slightly above freezing tonight.

It was the second night in a row the tenants of some 60 city-owned apartment complexes had to do without heat because of the 38-hour strike called by 40 plant workers seeking higher pay.

The workers said their "token" strike would end tomorrow morning.

DEATH NOTICE

Honoré de Balzac
Honoré de Balzac, died 40 years
beloved wife of Frederick Honoré Jr.
She is survived by her husband Frederick
Honoré Jr. and their son, Frederick
Honoré III.

She was a member of the American
Women's Club in Paris and the Junior
Guild of the American Cathedral. Funeral
services will be held at the Bremerton-P

JULY 1970



WATCH THOSE TURNS—Elephantine in more ways than one, this five-truck convoy moving cautiously along a road in Denmark is carrying 215-foot-long plastic water-pipes to a building site near Copenhagen. Authorities had refused to allow joined pipes under the buildings to be built, so the pipes had to be made in one piece.

Italian Reds Suffer More Defections

ROMA, Oct. 23 (Reuters)—The Italian Communist party, the largest in the West, lost a further 28 members today as defections by disillusioned supporters continued. In the last 24 hours, the party, which has about 1.5 million members in the whole of Italy, received resignations of 28 members. Naples and more than 30 in Bergamo region of northern Italy, including several leading Communist dignitaries. Seven days ago, 86 party members signed in the Rome area. Although the numbers of defections are small in comparison with total party membership, they privately taken very seriously. Communist leaders because they experienced for several years, they also include figures of considerable weight in local party organizations.

All the defectors have joined the Inter-Manifesto Group, which accused the leadership of "failing revolutionary principles" in order to seek power through parliamentary means.

The Nucleo group sent a joint letter to the party accusing it of only but irreversibly moving away from a class and revolutionary policy."

The three leaders of the Manifesto Group—Rossana, Rossana, Igli Phinor and Aldo Natolino—were expelled from the party last week.

There has been a nationwide purge of members opposed to the party line over the last year but there are no estimates of their numbers nor of those who have resigned.

The party maintains that the manifesto Group represents no threat and that it will never grow into a political force.

Italian Cabinet Drafts Decree to Defeat Fiscal Filibuster

ROMA, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The cabinet of Premier Emilio Colombo today countered a parliamentary filibuster that threatened to stall the anti-inflation policy and its measures by performing some adroit legal work.

The cabinet prepared to re-enact minor changes, a fiscal decree that would have expired today unless converted into law by Parliament. The current filibuster by the opposition virtually rules out such a conversion before the line.

The revised version of the decree, which the cabinet elaborated today, will give it another 80 days to receive the approval of Parliament. Final enactment of the substitute decree is expected on Monday.

The original decree, issued on Oct. 27 by the new 11-week-old Colombo government under its constitutional emergency powers, used new surtaxes, including on gasoline, to raise additional revenue and curb consumer spending. It also introduced measures to spur production.

In the 23 years since the present constitution took effect, there have been very few instances of a government resorting to two consecutive emergency decrees in the matter. However, if the 27 decree had become ineffective, economic problems al-

Colombian Indicted N.Y. on Smuggling

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Alvaro Cordoba Bojassen, named as vice-consul at the Colombian Consulate-General here, was indicted in court yesterday on charges of smuggling cocaine into the United States. The court was told that Mr. Bojassen, 31, was detained by customs officials at New York's Kennedy airport when he arrived from Colombia, eight days ago, and they found 35 pounds of cocaine in a suitcase he was with him. He was held in custody for \$75,000 bail.

Britain Seeks Amendments In Airbus Deal

Weighs New Position Of European Builders

PARIS, Oct. 23—Britain today proposed several amendments to terms offered by France, Germany and the Netherlands on the \$500-million Airbus project and then withdrew to consider a new position offered by the three.

The new position, in essence, was that the British decision should be made in view of the British application to join the Common Market. A French news agency reported that the British delegation decided that new consultations in London were necessary.

During a three-hour meeting here today, Britain offered the amendments which would assure that its Rolls-Royce Co. would participate in engine development for the plane. But there was no report on French, German and Dutch reaction.

It was reported, however, that the three delegations were impressed by the "precision" of the British offer and felt that fixing the next meeting date for next Wednesday in London was a favorable sign.

According to reliable sources, Marshal Tito has made many of the same points in the other Western capitals. He has been stressing the need for Washington to end its policy toward the non-aligned nations and to end what he calls "Israeli aggression" in the Middle East's questions with his West German counterpart Helmut Schmidt at the Mediterranean.

The European part of the discussions was focused on the

2 Countries Restore Warm Ties

Tito-Pompidou Talks Heal Old Rift

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, Oct. 23—France and Yugoslavia took a look at the rest of the world today from what official sources described as the "original position" of each country.

This unusual language emerged from Yugoslav President Tito's one-day visit here, his first since 1956. Relations between the two countries were cool during much of the Fifth Republic.

The language and subjects of discussion today indicated that the situation had improved. While the sources said that the two presidents accepted the different social regimes in each country, they said that the "independent" position of each country presented similarities.

The last four weeks have been busy ones for the 78-year-old Tito. On Sept. 21, he designated a podium that French policy toward the non-aligned nations had been praised during the recent third world conference in Lusaka, Zambia. He will go to Rome in December.

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The European part of the discussions was focused on the

naval buildup in the Mediterranean, and that this buildup is not which Yugoslavia, like Romania, backs as a confirmation of independence from Russia. Mr. Pompidou, although he was more positive on the subject during his recent trip to Moscow than in the past, still links an improvement in the Berlin situation to preparations for a conference.

Over the last few years, France and Yugoslavia, despite their policies of independence, never could appreciably improve the bilateral relations that soured during the Algerian war. Although Gen. Charles de Gaulle's termination of the war set the stage for improvement, his subsequent flirtation with the East seemed to several Eastern European countries to be directed at Moscow rather than them.

Observers felt that it was this kind of consideration that kept Marshal Tito from beginning his trip in Paris. Bonn—despite Marshal Tito's desire to talk about the Ostpolitik—could not come first. Rome was not scheduled until December. So Brussels was selected.

The difficulties with France may be ending. Marshal Tito had long held against Gen. de Gaulle the Free French support of Yugoslav royalists during World War II. Under Mr. Pompidou, this can be forgotten. Today, the French president accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia. He said that he regretted that he could not make the trip next year.

Debré, Schmidt Talk

BONN, Oct. 23 (Reuters)—French Defense Minister Michel Debré today held talks on armament with his West German counterpart Helmut Schmidt at the European Economic Community.

The European part of the discussions was focused on the

subject of security conference, and that this buildup is not which Yugoslavia, like Romania, backs as a confirmation of independence from Russia. Mr. Pompidou, although he was more positive on the subject during his recent trip to Moscow than in the past, still links an improvement in the Berlin situation to preparations for a conference.

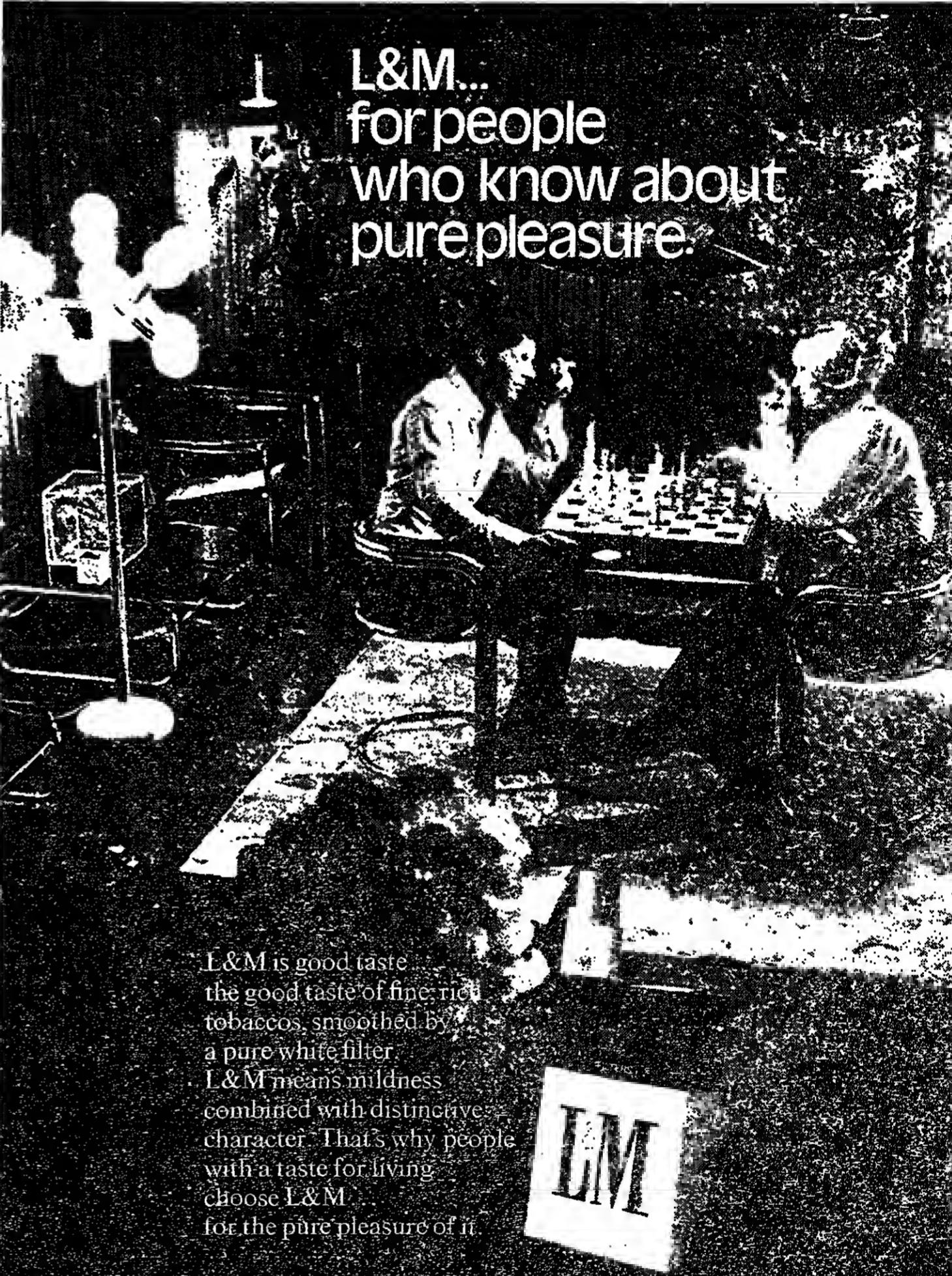
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Budapest Festival

Bartok Memorabilia

By David Stevens
BUDAPEST, Oct. 23.—Besides
the rich array of Be's
Bartok's music, familiar and
otherwise, spread over the six-
week program of the Budapest
Art Weeks, a fascinating com-
memorative exhibit has been
mounted for the occasion by
the Budapest Historical Muse-
um in its new quarters in the

first section of Buda Castle to
be restored from wartime
ruin.

It is not a vast exhibit—but
memorabilia available is not,
all that extensive. But true to its subject, what there
is is well thought out and well
laid out.

Many of the photographs are
rare, ranging from Bartok's
early years to ones taken at
his final concert in Budapest
in 1940 before he went into
voluntary exile from Europe's
upheavals—unhappy years that
would produce most of his great
works before he died in New
York at 64 in 1945.

On display is the Edison
cylinder machine—a museum
piece in its own right—with
which he recorded Hungarian
folk music, as well as the
photos he took of the authentic
folk musicians who performed
for him.

In the background, meanwhile,
the visitor could hear a modern
tape recorder fill the
room with a document on sound
—of a piano-violin recital with
Joseph Szigeti in the Library
of Congress on Sunday, April
13, 1940, at 11 a.m. The program
is typical one for Bartok's
Beethoven's Kreutzer
Sonata, Debussy's Sonata and
Bartok's Rhapsody No. 1 and
Sonata No. 2.

Bartok Archives

Not far away, in a restored
medieval house on Castle Hill,
are the Bela Bartok Archives
of the Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, where a small per-
manent exhibit of a similar
nature is open to visitors. Much
of the material is similar, but
it is somehow more personal.

Music in London

Virtues of 'Semele'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A new
production of "Semele" by
the Sadler's Wells Opera
Society at the old Sadler's Wells
Theatre in Islington. And Oxford
University Press has just
brought out "Handel and the
Opera Seria" by Winton Dean,
who knows more about Han-
delian opera than any man
alive and writes about it with
a rare combination of scholar-
ship, insight, lucidity, wit and
charm.

That Dean has a soft spot in
his heart for "Semele" is easy
to understand. It has all those
virtues I have just attributed
to him, and it has had, also,
that kind of troubled history
which is always so attractive to
the scholar concerned with a
masterpiece.

Its troubles began, in 1744,
with its not being quite one
thing or another. Handel had
recently enjoyed the success of
several of his finest oratorios,
including "Messiah," and he
offered "Semele," after the man-
ner of an oratorio. The English
public was offended by an orato-
rio dealing not with a biblical



BARTOK OPERA—Olga Szonyi and Endre Uto in Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle," which was performed as part of the Budapest Art Weeks.

There is the first typewritten
page of a short speech intro-
ducing his music, that he gave
to the Pro Musica Society of
Los Angeles in 1928, during his
first visit to America. Crossed
out is a sentence apologizing
for his imperfect English ac-
cent. Instead the principal
and secondary accents of every
word are neatly marked.

Some of the books from his li-
brary are shown—Shakespeare's
"Midsummer Night's Dream,"
Flaubert's "Salammbo," Berlioz's
"Memoirs," all in the original
languages, and the New Testa-
ment in Spanish. All have
marginal notes as translation
reminders.

There also is a cassette tape
machine here and four tapes
which will be played on re-
quest. The most fascinating are
unpublished recordings of Bartok
playing some of his music on
the piano, including the Suite
(Op. 4) and parts of

Mikrokosmos, preceding each
with a short introduction in
English. There also is a brief
interview in French with a
Belgian radio announcer, whose
chief preoccupation seemed to
be whether Bartok was familiar
with Belgian music. No, the
composer regretted, he had not
had the opportunity to study it.

* * *

There is no particular reason for
an American visitor to Budapest
to feel musically dis-
placed right now. "West Side
Story" and "My Fair Lady" are
doing brisk business in the
repertory of the Operetta
Theater, the ticket lines for the
forthcoming concerts of the
Oscar Peterson Trio are pro-
mitable, and a recent pro-
duction of "Foxy and Bess" by
the Hungarian State Opera

is on display at the barnlike
Erkel Theater.

The Gerswin opera drew a
full and enthusiastic house at
a matinee last Sunday. "Foxy"
is not such a rarity in Europe
these days, but elsewhere it has
usually been given in English
with the indispensable assist-
ance of several black Ameri-
can singers in the principal
roles. Here it is Hungarian all
the way.

But musically everything was
in place. "Foxy" has, it seems,
enjoyed a certain popularity
here ever since its first ap-
pearance on records in the
1950s, and the orchestra and
singers did right by Gershwin.
Ferenc Beganyi was a radiant,
rich-voiced Porgy and if Eva
Andor's Bess was a bit over-
done, Maria Sudlik as Serena
and Zsuzsa Dobranay as Clara
came very close to the mark.

The present Sadler's Wells
production, too, has been ill-
starred. The premiere had to be
postponed because of a staff
strike, and in the first perform-
ance Elizabeth Harwood, the
Semele, collapsed at the end of
the first act and was rushed to
the hospital with suspected
appendicitis.

The performance was delayed
while her understudy, the young
Canadian Lois McDonald, was
getting to the theater. Mrs.
McDonald had the unenviable
task of beginning cold with "O
Sleep, Why Doest Thou Leave
Me." One of the most difficult
slow pieces in the vocal literature,
incredibly, she sang it better than
she subsequently did.

There is no ambiguity about
"Semele" in the form designed
for it by Filippo Sanjust and
the admirable conductor, Charles
Mackerras. It is operatic through
and through. It is also Han-
delian operatic, which means
aces and ruffles.

This is the problem with Han-
del's operas. They need cutting,
and the arias need cutting,
too. But English music criticism
is dominated these days by
musicologists, and so nobody
dares tamper with a da capo
aria, least of all with an aria
by Handel. Raymond Leppard,
at Glyndebourne, tampered a
lot with Caravilli's "L'Ormindo"
and "Le Calisto," and achieved
utterly charming productions.
He was taken to task for it, of
course, but the audiences were
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Paris Movies

The Litvak Touch in A Thriller

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Anatole Litvak's seal on a film is an assurance that one is in expert hands. A director of extraordinary versatility

THE ART MARKET

Investors' Influence

By Sourou Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A series of important sales which have been held at Christie's and Sotheby's during the past two weeks to some very significant trends in the art market:

All categories extremely high prices—several breaking world records have been paid for major works. In sharp contrast, objects of quality, but not glamorous or big enough to attract investors, often fetched low prices.

The first sign of the buyers' inclination to take an interest in big fish only came at the auction of Chinese porcelains at Sotheby's on Oct. 5. The first part of the sale consisted of a fine group of blue and white porcelains made in the K'ang Hsi (late 17th century) from the collection of Capt. W.R. Clarke, class of Chinese art, so fashionable before World War I, to attract buyers shortly before World War II. It made a mark in recent years, but the prices at Christie's sale were not high. A beaker vase, 17 inches high, was inexpensive at \$455, losing its quality. Lot 41, a Yen-Yen vase, 18 inches high, decorated with an imperial audience scene, made twice the price.

This wasn't much either in view of the superb drafting.

The second part of the sale consisted of the more popular of Famille Rose and export wares. The prices paid were only higher, but, by and large, kept within reasonable limits. Lot 110, a nice set of 12 soup plates and ten dinner plates, with garlands and coats of arms, very much to European taste, fetched only \$1,250. A pair of good soup tureens enameled and gilt with a peacock and hen perched among formal work made \$1,800, again a very moderate price.

Contrasting Sales

Opposed to these pieces, which were pretty but not unusual, lots fetched high prices. The first was an important Famille Rose garniture consisting of three baluster vases and covers of later date than the K'ang Hsi period—and two beakers convex centers. It was knocked down at \$25,500, an enormous amount of money. This was accounted for, first, by its glorious provenance: Two of the covered baluster vases came from the Prince Johann von und zu Liechtenstein collection. Second reason was the rarity of top quality, sizable, brightly colored sets.

At the end of the auction, another lot, a pair of Famille Rose figures of phoenix, fetched the breathtaking price of \$30,240. Aesthetically, they might not be everybody's cup of tea: the colors gaudy and the leering, sinister look of the birds didn't make them particularly attractive. But they were huge (21 1/4 inches), perfect condition, easily identifiable in style, and, generally, of great rarity. In other words, they had all the makings of a spectacular museum piece of the kind that investors looking for.

Trend Confirmed

In the following week the trend was confirmed by the unusually successful sale of archaic wares, also at Christie's. There were many pieces of the same caliber, i.e., big, in perfect condition, rare with a good pedigree, although of a different period and style. The three fetched prices well over twice the most optimistic rates.

Next came three sales of quite a different nature, all at Sotheby's. On Oct. 13, the Renaissance works of art of Arturo de Williwill (I.M.T., Oct. 10-11) were dispersed. Even taking account of the rarity of such objects, the bidding was high, significantly the two highest prices were paid for the two pieces had the most valued pedigrees. First, there was the cimbal and cabinet from the Rothschild Paris collection which for \$96,000, five times the estimate made by one of the leading dealers in France.

On Oct. 14, at the sale of the Goetz collection, five world records were broken due to the famous provenance of the pictures: their obvious museum-like quality. One Cézanne was withdrawn at a very high price, \$360,000, because the reserve set by it was even higher, \$400,000. Here is proof that speculation regarding the art market is confirmed, the backlash will shortly make itself felt in Europe. Given the present wobbly situation of the art market, it might wreak havoc.

Five sales in London have been enough to show that the art market has entered a new era.



Picasso's "Fillette au Chien," from the Goetz collection, was sold for \$148,800, the world record price for a pastel by Picasso. The auction broke four other records.

pointed out the extraordinary quality of every single piece in this collection (I.M.T., 25-26). A magnificent set of 12 George I dinner plates, made by Huguenot silversmith David Willaume in 1725 (225.5 ounces). They are of outstanding rarity and will no doubt eventually grace the show-cases of an American museum. However, a very fine pair of George III soup tureens went for only \$6,960, although they weighed 239.5 ounces; they did not fall within the exceptional category.

The lesson to be derived from these apparently unrelated sales is that the art market has become highly speculative. It is now governed by the investor's criteria rather than the collector's standards. The market as such is not very strong because of the shortage of cash, but fantastic prices are being paid for those objects which belong in the top range of well-established, easily identifiable categories of art. Hence, the increased interest in glamorous provenance, the lack of interest in beautiful but unobtrusive art and the difficulties dealers encounter in selling little-known or controversial categories of art such as Luristan bronzes and Persian ceramics.

Five sales in London have been enough to show that the art market has entered a new era.

The Rembrandt portrait auctioned at Parke-Bernet on Oct. 22 had to be withdrawn. Bidding stopped at \$150,000, a ludicrous price for one of the most admired old masters. Parke-Bernet spokesman frankly admitted that "there just wasn't anyone who really wanted to buy it." This seems to bear out the view expressed privately by some European dealers that cash has become so short in America that private buyers as well as public institutions such as museums and foundations are holding back. If the trend is confirmed, the backlash will shortly make itself felt in Europe. Given the present wobbly situation of the art market, it might wreak havoc.

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The Rembrandt portrait auctioned at Parke-Bernet on Oct. 22 had to be withdrawn. Bidding stopped at \$150,000, a ludicrous price for one of the most admired old masters. Parke-Bernet spokesman frankly admitted that "there just wasn't anyone who really wanted to buy it." This seems to bear out the view expressed privately by some European dealers that cash has become so short in America that private buyers as well as public institutions such as museums and foundations are holding back. If the trend is confirmed, the backlash will shortly make itself felt in Europe. Given the present wobbly situation of the art market, it might wreak havoc.

Five sales in London have been enough to show that the art market has entered a new era.

At the Archer Gallery, 23 Grafton St., are three simultaneous exhibitions—the sinuous bronze sculptures of Colin Webster Watson; cosmoglyphs, which is to say abstract gouaches very similar to the surrealistic decanomies, by the Austrian painter Edith Meinel; and social commentaries by the American painter Norman Narotzky. This is an extremely interesting example in the kinetics at the Hayward Gallery, paintings, oil on canvas, complex compositions made very simple components. "Chance and Order" series clusters of parallel monochrome lines crossing one another at angles. One of the most austere of British artists, also one of the most insightful and rewarding.

The sculptor showing at the gallery is Roy Shifrin, an American now living and working in Spain. He studied architecture at the Cooper Union in New York, and sculpture in Mexico, so that even his smallest pieces have an archaic and an architectural grandeur about them. He is recognizably figurative in his approach to his bronzes, which have what all first-rate figurines in sculptures have, a feeling of being slightly larger than life.

William Crozier, showing recent paintings, drawings and graphics at the Drian Gallery, 7 Porchester Pl., W.2, is a man obsessed with death and isolation. Some ten years ago I painted my first skeletal figures. Today with a micrometer screw gauge you could measure the flesh that has grown upon them.

To SELL: 18th-century oil painting attributed to Hubert Robert (1749). Japanese prints by Hokusai. Pen-drawing of life in Indochina. All these works have been in family for over 100 years.

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Theater in London

'Major Barbara' Lives Again in Revival

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Royal Shakespeare Company has not so much revived as given the kind of life to Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara," which has joined the London season at the Aldwych Theatre.

Even the third act, with its tired old arguments and unconvincing conversion of "Major Barbara" into a lady bountiful ready to stir the spoon-fed workers of a model factory, even that comes up fresh, if not sparkling.

The play, 65 years after its first performance, seems oddly irrelevant despite the apparent topicality of the issues debated. The argument is between faith and charity, as represented by Major Barbara working for the Salvation Army among London's poor, and the ruthless capitalism of her millionaire father, selling arms and ammunition across the world. Yet, even accepting Shaw's premises, it dates badly. Poverty may well be a crime, but it is not the poor who are criminals. So the play resembles

the clever and deliberately perverse after-dinner conversation of a somewhat garrulous old man.

But the old man is a genius, with a wit sharp enough to deflate bumbum and pomposity in an instant. And the debate is a genuine one. Ideas are advanced and tested in a way that is as rare on the West End stage today as it was in Shaw's own time.

In this version, the play would be better named "Andrew Undershaft," for it is dominated by the arms manufacturer, played with a massive authority by Brewster Mason. Even Jedi Dench's brave Major Barbara fades into insubstantiality beside him. The devil seems to have all the best lines. I never thought I would feel sympathy for the silly Stephen Underhaft, but I did in the scene where his father explains the realities of power to him. Mr. Mason delivers his lines with such crushing force and withering contempt.

The rest of the cast, as if

realizing that the ideas are no

longer enough to save the play, act for all the world as if they were appearing in a superior comedy by Oscar Wilde. It is something that Shaw might not have liked, but the result is devastatingly funny. Richard Pasco, in particular, succeeds in making the somewhat insufferable Adolphus Cusins, a Greek professor in love, a touching and diverting figure.

The opening act is a delight, too, with Elizabeth Spriggs, as Lady Britomart, revelling in an acerbic authority which would win approval from Lady Bracknell. Clifford Williams directs with high style, even if there are some irritating effects, such as the needlessly obtrusive scene shifters and the glee-club hymn-singing between scenes.

The Royal Court's experimental season "comes together" has now opened, and seems at least to be attracting young audiences. Sunday, at the Court's Theatre Upstairs, brings the final performance by the Cartoon Archetypal Slogan

Theatre of their new play "Auntie Maud Is the Happening Thing," which is a quick rundown, complete with loud explosions and ineffective guitar playing, of the fate of the working class over the last 70 years. Auntie Maud, who represents the Tory party, turns out to resemble Neville Chamberlain. CAST is a radical group which uses simple means, song, caricature, and grotesque makeup or masks, to put its message across. What the message is, I don't know. At the moment, "Auntie Maud" is an incoherent mess. In six months' time, says CAST, it will have changed considerably, which is good news for those who believe in the benefits of progress.

The Court's coming week includes "Playback 65," an experiment using television sets as actors, and an evening of short plays by Samuel Beckett. Future delights include, on Nov. 1, a concert by Lifetime, the group formed by Miles Davis's former drummer Tony Williams, and Stoke-on-Trent's Victoria Theatre production of the documentary "1961 White Lifeboat Disaster," written by Peter Terson, one of the best of the British playwrights, whose work is too rarely seen in London.

Around Paris Galleries

Lorjou, "The Assassination of Sharon Tate," Musée Galliera, 16 Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, to Nov. 22.

More than 50 large decorative canvases fill this big exhibition room with pleasant colors and competent, stylistic distortions. In the middle of the back wall, the patterns of a large painting depict a goat-faced figure wielding a knife over a thumb-sucking fetus lying in a small coffin laid on the stomach of a reclining female figure. What has this got to do with the hideous crime referred to in the title? Obviously the anecdote is there, but the painting merely rehearses it in a formal way, without adding any valuable insight that might eventually justify the choice of such a notorious and monstrous event as their subject.

Liberaki, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Fog-Saint-Honoré, to Nov. 11.

Smooth bronzes made of rounded and composite forms and a variety of original conceits in different sizes and metals. Aglae Liberaki, who was born in Greece, has been exhibiting her work in a number of galleries in Paris and New York since 1955. She handles her material in a pleasant manner and her sculptures have a firm elegance about them.

Page 8—Saturday-Sunday, October 24-25, 1970 *

Peace and the Green Revolution

The award of a Nobel Peace Prize to Norman E. Borlaug, leader of the team which produced the high-yield grains of the "Green Revolution," confers high honor on a dedicated and accomplished American. Laymen may not be able to judge the quality of his science but they can see its results. Working at the Rockefeller-financed International Wheat and Maize Improvement Center in Mexico, Dr. Borlaug developed the "miraculous" strains which have increased harvests dramatically in Mexico, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and elsewhere. Could there be a happier, more humanitarian application of technology to man's needs? The Nobel committee's answer was unequivocal. It cited Dr. Borlaug for a technological breakthrough which makes it possible to abolish hunger in the developing countries in the course of a few years. "In short," said the committee's chairman, "we do not any longer have to be pessimistic about the economic future of the developing countries."

It is noteworthy that Dr. Borlaug himself, speaking to newsmen, was considerably more restrained. "We have only delayed the world food crisis for another 30 years," he said. "If the world population continues to increase at the same rate, we will destroy the species." His point was well taken. For despite the ebullience of many flag-wavers for the "Green Revolution"—in 1965 Dr. Borlaug himself expected the new technology to feed the world for "the next 100-200 years"—there remain tremendous hurdles to development, and to general nourishment. Indeed, some hurdles may have been raised by the very "success" of the Green Revolution so far. To the extent that the new seeds encourage or allow attention to be diverted from population control, that crucial cause suffers. William C. Paddeck, a skeptic among agriculturalists,

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Sato-Nixon Talks

Prime Minister Sato of Japan will meet President Nixon in the White House today in a final effort to resolve the dispute over Japanese textile shipments to this country.

If these talks fail to produce a solution, as did the talks between Secretary of Commerce Stans and Japanese Trade Minister Miyazawa last June, the last chance may vanish of blocking the Mills bill, with its provisions for compulsory quotas on textiles and other products.

The outlook is not bright. The American textile industry is determined not to accept Nixon to his pledge that he will curb Japanese textile imports. And the Japanese textile industry is determined not to accept "voluntary" quotas for more than a limited period of time.

However, there are growing signs that Japanese textile producers would swallow voluntary quotas for as much as three years—provided there were some flexibility on the American side.

Specifically, the Japanese might be willing to accept a three-year arrangement along the lines suggested by Olivier Long, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This would set overall controls on Japanese exports to this country for the first year and then impose controls on a selective basis for the next two years. The

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Unhappy Birthday

Mr. Thant had neglected nothing to make the ceremonies exceptionally brilliant. He can only be disappointed: Mr. Kozgyn and President Pompidou renounced going to New York and their example snowballs. The presence of President Nixon—for a very brief visit—or Mr. Heath, of Mrs. Gandhi and of a still indefinite number of high officials will not efface the impression that this commemoration will be seriously affected by the deterioration of the international situation.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

Egypt's New Premier

Most of the foreign observers in Cairo agree that Mr. Fawzi's nomination reflects the determination of the ruling team to favor a political settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict. It is known that on the day after Nasser's death, even before the problems of his succession had been raised, Mr. Sadat officially informed the American government that the U.A.R. maintained its support of the Rogers plan and the Jarring mission.

Since then, Cairo accepted, under some

conditions however, to extend the cease-fire for another 90-day period. The new ruling team is most evidently in a hurry to reach a solution. Living on Nasser's assets, it wishes to turn to profit Nasser's endorsement of a peaceful settlement before it is too late.

Furthermore, it undoubtedly needs more than ever a peace that would stabilize the political and economic situation of the country. The difficulty rests perhaps in the fact that, less prestigious than the late leader, the new Egyptian leaders will find it harder to make Egyptian and Arab public opinion admit concessions. It is at this point that Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi's role may become of capital importance: the great diplomat he is might find better than anyone formulas of a nature to satisfy all the parties involved.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

The French Canadians

Lacking openings after their studies, disappointed by electoral irregularities, the young French Canadians are won to the cause of independence but believe less and less in the traditional forms of political action for obtaining it.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

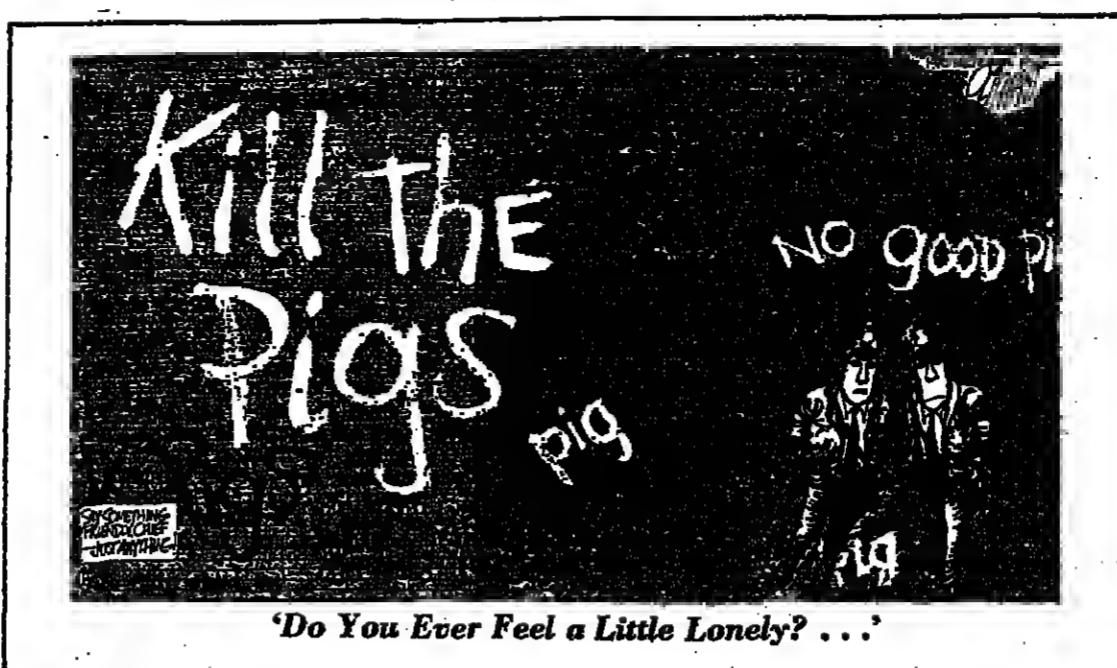
Oct. 24, 1895

PARIS—Madame Boulafay, the explorer, one of the few women in France who can legally wear men's clothes in public, in defending the use of bloomers for bicycling asserts that half the women in the world wear breeches and have worn them for centuries. She also points out that in countries where the women wear trousers the population is steadily increasing, whereas in France it is diminishing.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 24, 1925

ROME—A precedent that has stood since the establishment of the American Academy in Rome a quarter of a century ago is to be broken this year with the recognition of American women painters, sculptors and architects by permitting them to take part in the entrance competitions and to become resident academicians. This is to encourage women in the arts



'Decisive' Decade's Talk and Action

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The most that can be hoped for from the Nixon-Gromyko talks is that both sides will now agree to cut down on the propaganda and buckle down to serious negotiations on the control of strategic weapons.

What is really needed is a broad general agreement between Washington and Moscow to get the threats of war, hunger, ignorance and over-population under control, but this is not in the cards for the foreseeable future.

"I do not wish to seem over-dramatic," the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U. Thant, said the other day, "but I can only conclude from the information that is available to me as secretary-general that the members of the United Nations have perhaps ten years left in which to subordinate their ancient quarrels and launch a global partnership to curb the arms race, to improve the human environment, to reduce the population explosion and to supply the required momentum to development efforts."

"If such a global partnership is not forged within the next decade, then I very much fear that the problems I have mentioned will have reached such staggering proportions that they will be beyond our capacity to control."

This is the sobering prospect before all the nations, and particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, who have so much to lose in a world of disorder and anarchy. But the Soviet leaders seem to take a less alarming view of the future.

Moscow a Bit Smug

Moscow is no longer as worried as it was in the fifties or sixties about being attacked or encircled by the West. It observes Washington's troubles in Vietnam and inside the United States with a certain smug satisfaction, and seems to believe that our internal and external problems will drive us back into isolation, which has

always been the main objective of Soviet foreign policy.

Nevertheless, it should be possible to modify the strident U.S. and Soviet propaganda of the last few weeks and start talking privately again about limited agreements which serve the ends of both governments.

The world is now spending \$180 billion a year on military arms, most of it by the United States and the U.S.S.R. Meanwhile, all the industrial nations of the world are spending a total of only \$7 billion a year on aid to the rest of the nations where over half the human family lives in hunger and ignorance.

Accordingly there is already a new kind of class war going on between the rich and the poor nations, and it is this lamentable state of affairs which the secretary-general of the United Nations sees as a coming major threat even more serious than any conflict now going on in Vietnam or the Middle East.

President Nixon has cut back the military budget. He has offered to negotiate a cease-fire, take all U.S. troops out of Vietnam and accept a political settlement that reflects the present political divisions of that country.

Unfortunately, the Soviet Union has chosen to pay more attention to what Nixon says for political effect at home about these things than to the decisions themselves, and meanwhile both Moscow's acts and propaganda on the Middle East and Cuba have revived the old doubts in Washington about whether any agreement with the Soviet leaders can be relied upon.

Secretary of State Rogers didn't make any progress on the substantive questions to be discussed with Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York, but at least he made some progress toward a truce in the propaganda war, and arranged the Gromyko meeting with President Nixon.

The real test of the Nixon-Gromyko conversation will come in

the strategic arms talks between now and the end of the year.

There is no way to remove the external dispute of Russia about the West, or to remove Nixon's suspicion of Soviet intentions, but with a propaganda truce, they might at least get an arms control agreement to reduce that fantastic annual military bill of \$180 billion.

This is the key to the outer door. For unless this vast wastage of money and resources can be brought under control, it will be hard if not impossible to finance the problems of human misery inside the United States and the Soviet Union, let alone the rest of the world.

Washington and Moscow are now saying pleasant things about the United Nations on its 25th birthday, but never have its principles been more needed or less used. Still, we are back again at another of those points in history where the major nations must either give a lead toward a new world order or deal with the consequences.

Fifty years ago, H. G. Wells

helped the problem. "The urgent need for a great creative effort," he wrote in the *Review of Reviews*, "has become apparent in the affairs of mankind. It is manifest that unless some unity of purpose can be achieved in the world, unless the ever more violent and disastrous incidence of war can be averted, unless some common control can be imposed on the headlong waste of man's limited inheritance of coal, oil and moral energy that is now going on, the history of humanity must presently culminate in some sort of disaster, repeating and exaggerating the disaster of the Great War, producing chaotic social conditions and going therewith in a degenerative process towards extinction."

H. G. Wells was talking primarily then to Britain and France, but now to the two contemporary giants, the United States and the Soviet Union. The real test of the Nixon-Gromyko conversation will come in

'Moral Infamy' in Campus Violence

By Sidney Hook

Mr. Hook is a philosophy professor at New York University and author of "Academic Freedom and Academic Anarchy." His views on campus unrest have been widely circulated by the White House. This article, an indictment against those who deplore such violence as the Kent State and Jackson killings but remain silent on terrorist violence, was written for *The New York Times*.

THE fall semester is in full swing everywhere. It began shortly after the terrorist bombing at the University of Wisconsin took the life of Robert Fassnacht, seriously injured others, destroyed the life work of several scientists and resulted in \$8 million damage to buildings and equipment.

Nowhere, however, has there been a mass outpouring of protest and denunciation comparable in the slightest degree to what occurred last May after the tragic events at Kent and Jackson State.

Flags were not lowered, protest meetings were not convened, chancellor did not write to the President expressing deep concern. No funds were collected on campuses for the bereft widow and children of the slain scholar.

The events of last May were spontaneous in their irrationality. But the havoc wrought at Madison was premeditated and planned. It was executed in full knowledge that Sterling Hall was occupied and with the acceptance of the high probability of murder. Its deliberate character marks it an act not of tragedy but of moral infamy.

Surely one was justified in expecting that this outrage would provoke incandescent flares of anger on the campuses of the world.

Their failure to materialize raised second thoughts about the "spontaneous" character of the May demonstrations. To what extent were they organized by militants who had seized control of student organizations and student publications at so many institutions?

How explain the fact that not only the demands but the very wording of the resolutions introduced at mass meetings from coast to coast were almost identical? Students may well wonder whether their idealism and dissatisfaction with American policies were cynically exploited by the militant extremists of the New Left.

The character of some of the comments on the outrage at Madison in the student press exhibits an element of the macabre. They add that its occurrence is perfectly natural, and presumably unavoidable.

Another expression of the double standard on the campus is the revival of the barbarous notion of "collective guilt." Today many who falsely regard themselves as liberals subscribe to a form of collective guilt in holding the university responsible for the evils of society and citizens in present-day society responsible for the evils of their forefathers.

This pernicious and false doctrine has led to some of the worst episodes of savagery in human history. It is at the heart of the belief that until the major social and foreign policy problems of the nation are solved, the campus will never be free of disruption and violence.

That these problems originate outside the university, that in a free society there will always be major problems and differences, that the function of a university is to study these problems and the function of our legislative institutions to resolve them, are considerations completely ignored.

It was this view that inspired the seizure of the Courant Institute last May and the demand that NYU pay \$100,000 to the Black Panther bail fund under threat to blow up its computer. When the demand was refused, a burning fuse was laid to ignite bombs placed in the computer. Great loss of life was narrowly averted by seconds.

The most important elements in the complex of causes of student violence are not objective social and political conditions but the mistaken ideas and ideological myths of militant extremists and their faculty allies.

At Home, Foreignly

A Political Primer

By Anthony Lewis

—Dr. Scramble, everyone about the terrible living conditions in American cities. Has the candidates had any idea on how to make the cities cleaner or easier to get around, or to help on their budgets?

—Some may have mentioned those problems, but if so, has not reached our institutions.

—Politics is becoming issue here—all the airplane and dirty rivers and destruct the landscape and that I was sort of figure in the American campaign?

—President Nixon has come nothing left to argue about.

—You have not mentioned war in Vietnam. Isn't it still on?

—The war is being Vietnamized, which means that American troops are leaving the local people will carry on commitments in Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand.

—Sir, when will the war end?

—They say they are just as much against permitting anything as the Republicans.

—If no one in America is interested in sex, why is Playboy such a successful magazine?

—The subscriptions are bought in bloc by the nine Justices of the Supreme Court.

—What about students?

—Spring we heard that university students in Ohio been killed by National Guards But now a grand jury has indicted teachers and students. Were the early reports wrong?

—It was four guardsmen who killed?

—No.

—Then why shouldn't people who actually did the killing be prosecuted?

—You know there's a political campaign going on, don't you?

—Aren't there any economic issues in the campaign, sir?

—I have been told that the U.S. is having a recession, unemployment is going up, inflation is the worst ever.

—Any candidate who says that way would be accused of selling America short and distract attention from the issues.

Letters

Poverty in America

ED. COGAN (Oct. 16) states that "most poverty is brought into the world by people who neither discipline nor try to help themselves" and cites the case of a N.Y. woman with four or five illegitimate children who gets \$400 monthly and pays \$171 to cash her checks nearby rather than walk four blocks to the bank. Mr. Cogan aware that \$400 monthly, using only a 30-day month, comes to \$221 per person per day? Does he not wonder how a person is fed, clothed, housed and kept warm on \$221 per day? Even if these were possible, what of money for books, for some form of entertainment and for transportation, or is this undisciplined family only to eat little and sleep as best they can afford?

(MRS.) MARY LOU CARLIE, Vienna.

Vive le Vin Rouge!

It was comforting at long last to see a real French wine expert, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Troisgros, come out with the truth about wine—that it is red (C.R., Oct. 14). The owner of the famous Troisgros restaurant in Roanne may be interested to know the origin of this.

On the last day of the Creation, shortly before sunset, the Angel Gabriel said to the Lord: "What about the wine?" And the Lord said: "You are no doubt already thinking of the Mass." And the Lord completed the creation by saying: "Let there be wine and let it be red and grow on Dijon."

—HAROLD KING, Paris.

2d-Class Citizens

The matter of second-class citizenship, as discussed in Miss Betty Werther's article ("The Case for Dual Citizenship," Oct. 10-11), not only concerns foreign-born U.S. citizens who face loss of citizenship unless they meet certain residence requirements in the U.S., but also concerns certain foreign-born chil-

ren.

—WILLIAM R. CLAY, Geneva.

Taxing Spirits

As the pioneer, 24 years ago, in importing whisky into the States in casks, I read with interest the article, dat Washington, which appeal the Oct. 20 Herald Tribune. U.S. Customs imposes a flat tax of \$10.50 per 100 proof on all imported spirits, and a proportional reduction on the made where the spirits are made, as is the case with Scotch and Irish whiskies, are reduced to this proof by bottling.

NYSE Rate Proposals Draw Fire From SEC

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The Securities & Exchange Commission told the New York Stock Exchange yesterday that its proposed increased sales commissions on both the smallest and the most-sized stock transactions are reasonable.

The rejection did not, legally, continue the force of an order, but it seemed probable that it would have the same effect.

The SEC said that the proposed increases on transactions involving hundreds of 100 to 400 shares are large, and should be cut back where from 50 to 27 percent.

The smaller increases that the SEC suggested would produce lower commissions than are in effect, including the temporary surcharge on orders of up to 100 shares. But the charges would be higher than those imposed at present on orders of 200 shares or more.

However, in transactions involving 400 shares or less, the charge would be less than the one the change asked the commission to approve last July.

The commission also said it would be "unreasonable" for the NYSE to continue to set uniform, price-based sales commissions on the largest orders—Involving \$100,000 more.

These should be separately negotiated on each individual transaction, the SEC said—a conclusion it seemed certain to cause representations not only in the brokerage community but also among institutional investors, such as mutual funds.

The SEC's overall position was that it would approve the changes proposed, commissions provided they were smaller on relatively small orders and, potentially, at least, smaller on the largest orders too.

Students of the issue have long contended that if price-fixing on very large orders were ended, competition would bring the rates

U.S. Treasury Set to Raise \$4.5 Billion in Fresh Funds

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The U.S. Treasury will borrow \$4.5 billion more—in addition to refunding all its maturing debt—before the end of 1970, Paul Volcker, Undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, said yesterday.

The Treasury said it would offer new debt obligations in exchange for \$7.7 billion of Treasury bills maturing Nov. 15. The public holds \$6 billion of the total.

Effective interest rates on the new notes are 7 1/4 percent (for a 3 1/2 year note, maturing May 15, 1974, and selling at par value) and 7.39 percent (for a 5-year note maturing Aug. 15, 1976, and sold at a slight premium of 100.50).

Rates reflected the recent easing of money markets. In April, for example, the Treasury offered new 3-year notes at effective rates of 7.88 percent and 6-year 9-month notes at 8 percent.

Although the new notes can be exchanged only for maturing notes, Mr. Volcker said that this offering would be followed quickly by a limited cash issue—not that can be purchased directly.

This cash offering would help the Treasury meet its \$4.5 billion target of new funds before the end of the year.

On the official settlements basis, the bank sees a deficit that could well be on the order of 7 to 8 billion for the year compared with a surplus of \$3 billion last year.

The official settlements basis measures the dollars held by foreign monetary authorities.

The liquidity basis includes funds held by both foreign authorities and private individuals.

On August, decline of \$1 billion

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John T. Fogarty, 30, in charge of First National City Bank's French operations, has been named a vice-president of Citibank.

Ralston Purina International has named K. Michael Sarasin marketing director, consumer products, Europe, to be headquartered in Brussels.

Frick Co., a unit of International Utilities Corp., announced the appointment of Joseph D. Cassano to the position of vice-president of Frick European Operations and president of Frick Europa SpA.

U.S. Treasury Set to Raise \$4.5 Billion in Fresh Funds

By Robert J. Samuelson

end of the year. Mr. Volcker said there might be another cash offering before the end of the year, but added that the Treasury is raising some of the new funds by increasing the regular weekly and monthly offering of Treasury bills—debt securities of less than a year's maturity.

For fiscal 1971 (ending next June), the administration has predicted a deficit of \$1.3 billion, a figure which many economists now believe may reach \$14 or \$15 billion.

Administration economists have not updated their estimate since the bigger anticipated deficit would probably enlarge government financing activities next spring.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 23—*Cost*
prices in primary markets as re-
gistered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit Friday, October
FOODS

Wheat 2, mca bush. 52 17 \$1.80^c
Wheat 2, hard red 52 18 1/4 1.89^c

Corn, 3 yellow bu. 52 18 1/4 1.45^c

Oats 3 white bu. 52 18 1/4 1.45^c

Rye 2 white bu. 52 18 1/4 1.60^c

Coconuts 100 lb. 52 20 47 1.85^c

Coffee 100 lb. 52 20 47 1.85^c

Coltsfoot 500 lbs. 52 20 47 .48

TEXTILES

Printed 64-80 33's rd. 16 1/2 .16^c

STEELS

Steel Officers (Pitt.) ton 100 70 99 6.00

Iron 100 lb. 6.00

Steel Angles 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" 12.45^c

Lead 400 lbs. 12 1/2 15 1.85^c

Copper 100 lb. 52 20 47 .50^c

Alum. 100 lb. 52 20 47 .50^c

Bar, 100 lb. basic 52 20 47 .5

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and
Net
Low. Div. in \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chge

(Continued from preceding page)

203 BurNor 1.79 -251 304 304 30 305+ -16

57 BurNor pf.55 87 114 114 114 114 114+ -24

125 BurNor pf.60 43 111 111 111 111 111+ -24

10 BushInv 305 12 116 116 116 116 116+ -24

C

26 Cabot Cp. 70 9 332 36 356 35 35+ -16

5 Cabot Ind 16 112 112 112 112 112 112+ -24

75 Calhoun Mfg 117 71 71 71 71 71 71+ -24

156 Calhoun R. 45 131 301 311 311 311 311+ -24

244 Cambell 1.74 24 225 225 225 225 225+ -16

45 Cambell 1.75 24 225 225 225 225 225+ -16

45 Camb Plc 1.20 26 414 414 414 414 414+ -16

13 Canfield 1.10 12 154 154 154 154 154+ -16

19 Cap C Bldct 44 224 224 224 224 224+ -16

91 Corlett 40 10 194 194 194 194 194+ -16

51 Corp C&H 5 20 572 572 572 572 572+ -16

20 CorpC&H 1.46 22 225 225 225 225 225+ -16

21 CorpC&H 2.00 45 225 225 225 225 225+ -16

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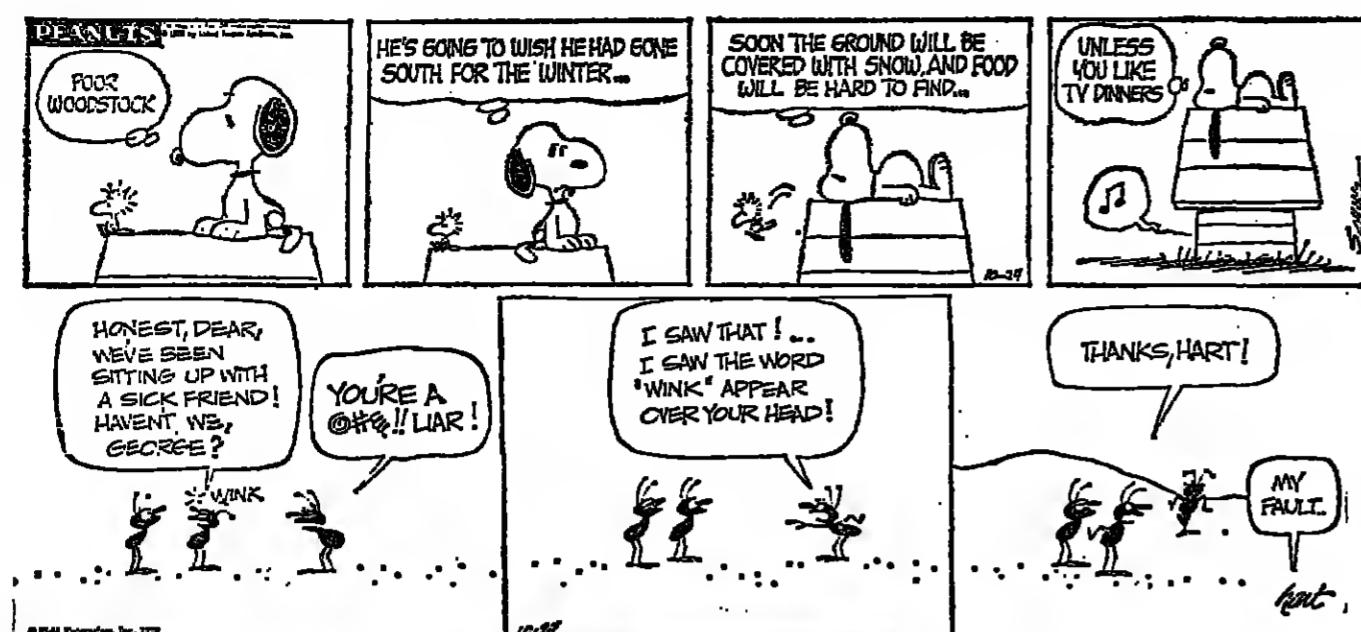
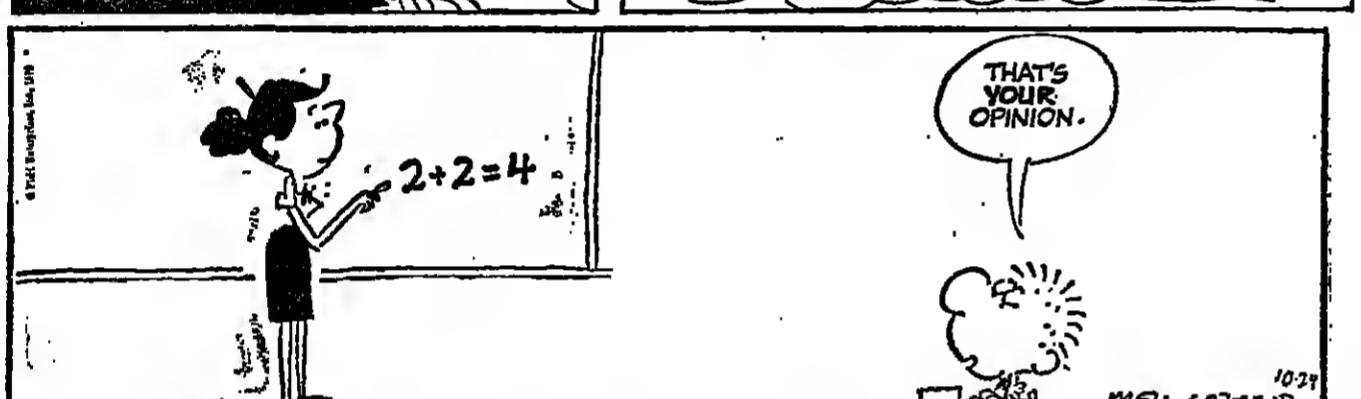
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BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



TOMORROW, SAME TIME, SAME PLACE, SAME RULES.

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALVIA

SEHCS

WHALLO

NORMED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

HE " THE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: AFIRE • GUILT • BALSAM • POETRY

Answer: What you might aim for in some circles—TARGETS

ACROSS

1 French composer "Golden Boy"
6 Off balance
11 Subway for Ben
21 Night sound
22 Wife of Abraham
24 Fat cat's—
25 Family garment of sorts
27 Small event
29 Kied
31 Fettle
32 — now
33 Comparative ending
34 Discards
35 Relatives of
36 Name in motor
38 Large bird
41 Comic title
42 Stadium area
44 Curves people
46 Prince of drama
48 Name of some plays
49 French Alp
50 Manga park
54 Amount —
56 Insurance term
57 French story
59 Sausage
60 Horse color
61 Changes into particles
63 Sank without
64 Shaped
65 Grouse
66 German present
68 Musical words
69 Stoic
71 Each in Berlin
73 — hours
75 Kitchen bland

ACROSS

17 White staff, in
20 Affirming words
21 Dejected
22 German animal
24 — gator
25 Kind of train
28 Tiny: Abb.
29 Low walls
30 Ships' direction
34 Ships' ropes
37 Fnd.
38 Jewelry part
39 — office
40 Potato-sack
43 Rejected, to
44 Poets
45 — 1964
46 Graf —
47 Head curves
48 Ballet garment
49 — 1964
51 Passover rite
52 Relatives of Martians
54 — and others
56 Have on
57 Wading bird
58 German Var.
59 — and poorly
61 Enzyme
62 Nopal
63 Humidores
64 — Borneo
65 — sculptor's abr.
66 — 1964
67 Family garment
68 — 1964
69 — 1964
70 — 1964
71 — 1964
72 — 1964
73 — 1964
74 — 1964
75 — 1964

Solutions to Last Weekend's Puzzles

ACROSS
1 MILITARY: MILITIA
2 DIPLOMATIC: DIPLOMATIC
3 GREEN: GREEN
4 GROWING: GROWING
5 SALT: SALT
6 STATION: STATION
7 STAIRCASE: STAIRCASE
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